

## WHEN THE BOYS RETURNED HOME

(Continued From Page One)

the station this afternoon. Nor must it be understood that such stopped with the parents of the soldier boys. There were many pretty girls willing to make the supreme sacrifice of their lips, and the results were extremely gratifying to the home-hungry lads. Handshakes were also popular. Men stretched their long arms over the heads of intervening men and women and made a brave attempt to get the first handshakes from their returning friends.

John Kite's favorite expression was, "Wasn't it a mighty day?" One day he rose out of a shell hole giving his last "Wasn't it a mighty day," as a shell hit him. He died almost immediately.

The 139th spent three days in Camp Funston before being discharged.

Sidney Calvert, professor of chemistry went to Centralia to meet his son, John Calvert.

The welcoming committee which went to Centralia was composed of H. A. Collier, M. F. Thurston and John N. Nowell.

Roy Zumwalt was shot through the leg. His brother, Martin, was also in the fray, but was not wounded.

Many boys met Captain Asbury Roberts in a barber shop in Kansas City. The captain left Columbia with the boys and went as far as Fort Sill, where he was detached to take charge of a Kansas company. Captain Roberts has been discharged. All of the boys spoke well of him.

"We had a major from Kirksville. His name was James E. Rieger," said one. "He was the major of the second battalion. He would do his best for us and there wasn't one of us that wouldn't go to hell for him."

"He surely ought to be made governor of Missouri," interrupted another soldier.

"Say, boy, those French girls were sure good looking," one doughboy said this afternoon enroute from Centralia to Columbia, "but the keener girls I've ever seen are those I have run across since we struck Missouri last week."

Bert F. Bundy was very reticent about talking about himself. "Well, if you must say something, just tell them that I went with the other boys and did what they did." Bundy lives at 807 Bannell street.

All of the boys brought home their "tin Stetsons." A few had many relics with them.

## THE NEW BOOKS

### "The Conscientious Objector."

The problem of the conscientious objector is not a new one. Major Walter Guest Kellogg tells us in his book, "The Conscientious Objector," in which he presents his own observations derived from official examinations. The problem occupied the minds of antiquity. Canada, France, Russia and England have had their objectors, he says.

The population of the United States is not composed of one race with single traditions. It is composite. For the most part our men answered the draft in eager response. These were the men living in more or less normal homes and educational environment. The same call came to men living in isolated communities, where there are strange religious beliefs, and where curious customs are observed. Most often it was this class of men that formed the residuum of conscientious objectors after the appeal to fight for freedom was presented.

Major Kellogg divides the objectors into three classes: (1) the religious objectors, who are usually mentally deficient and hampered by lack of education and a narrow outlook upon life; (2) the idealist objectors who do not claim membership in any church, but hold radical convictions of their own; (3) the socialist objectors, who have had all the advantages that birth, environment and education afford, but who still look at "the United States as merely a pleasant place in which to live."

The objectors average 90 per cent native born and 10 per cent foreign born. They are one-third of American parentage, one-third German, and one-third Russian, English, Scotch, Irish and Scandinavian. They have been handled by the Government with every consideration. In an informal trial before a board of inquiry, consisting of the Secretary of War, Major Richard C. Stoddard, Julian W. Mack, and Harlan F. Stone, the sincerity of the objector was tested. If he was found to be insincere he was immediately placed in general military service. If he refused opportunity for service he was sent to disciplinary barracks at Leavenworth.

The objector who was found to be sincere was offered noncombatant service. If he refused to take this he had a chance to take an industrial

furlough. If his conscience still refused to allow him to serve his war-rig country he was taken to Leavenworth.

The war is over but the conscientious objector is still a problem. The attitude of these men was brewed in peace times. Preventive measures should be taken before another national crisis arises. Something must be done to uplift and nationalize the backward people and to check immigration of those aliens with strange, un-American ideas.

Major Kellogg suggests that after the chance to take the industrial furlough is refused the objector should be deported from the United States. If deportation be impossible, the objector should be disfranchised.

During the war, 1,500 objectors have taken farm or industrial furloughs, 38 have gone with the Friends Reconstruction Unit to France, 390 have taken non-combatant service, 122 general military service. Four hundred have been sent to Leavenworth and 1,300 have accepted non-combatant service without trial. The total number of men in the army accepted or recognized as conscience objectors was about 3,900.

## ONE PLANE IS DOWN

NC4, Disabled on Way to New Foundland, Lands in Massachusetts.

By United Press.

CHATHAM, Mass., May 9.—The transatlantic seaplane NC4, disabled while flying yesterday from Rockaway Beach to Halifax, landed at the naval air station here at 5:18 o'clock this morning.

According to plans now, the NC4 will start from Rockaway Beach as soon as repairs are made. If it lands at Trepassey Bay, New Foundland, before NC3 and NC1 hop off on their journey it will join them in the flight. If it should arrive after they have started it is said that NC4 will not attempt to follow.

## TELLS OF ARGONNE

(Continued from page One)

tional Army. There followed eight months of intensive training before it was sent to a seaport.

April 24, 1918.—The company sailed from New York.

May 7.—Landed at Liverpool, England.

May 16.—Landed at Le Havre, France, and was there attached to the British army. Then followed a month of training near Amiens preparatory to being sent to the front.

June 11.—Company F was attached to the French army and sent into service in the Vosges Mountains.

June 19.—The Columbia company occupied trenches for the first time. From then until September 6, it held three sectors against the attacks of the Germans, interrupted only by frequent raids across No Man's Land into the German trenches. The three sectors were called Grand Ballon, Wesseling and Metzeral, all of them being on the French front in Alsace.

In Reserve at St. Mihiel.

September 12.—After a few days rest and preparation the company was sent to the American army in front of St. Mihiel. Here they composed a part of the corps reserve for four days during the St. Mihiel battle. During this time they were subject continually to heavy artillery fire, waiting in readiness for the command to advance against the enemy which never came.

September 26.—After occupying a position on Vauquois Hill, Company F entered the Battle of the Argonne with the rest of the Thirty-Fifth Division. Then followed six days of continual advance and battle. The company advanced twelve kilometers, occupying nine towns that had been evacuated by the retreating German army. During this time two Columbians were killed and eleven wounded. The Thirty-Fifth Division captured 1,910 Germans, 24 cannons,

85 machine guns, 160 automatic rifles, two ammunition dumps, hundreds of rifles and other food supplies and ammunition.

### Ready for Metz Drive.

October 6.—Company F reached Louppy La Petite, a divisional rest camp, where it remained two weeks recuperating from its heavy losses of the Argonne Battle.

October 26.—The company occupied a sector at Verdun.

November 7.—The Columbians were relieved and sent to Metz. Here they were preparing for the drive on Metz, which was almost ready to start when news of the signing of the armistice reached the division. After the signing of the armistice the division was sent as soon as possible to Evville, where it remained in camp, drilling and waiting for the orders that would send it home.

April 13.—The company sailed from France.

April 24.—Exactly one year and eight hours from the time that they left the United States the Columbia boys arrived at Newport News, Va.

May 8.—Company F was discharged from the service at Camp Funston.

May 9.—Twenty-six of the Columbians returned to their homes.

## ASK COVENANT VOTE

Democrats Expect President to Object to National League Referendum.

By L. C. MARTIN  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, May 9.—President Wilson will be asked by Senate Democrats how he would receive a proposal for a national referendum on the League of Nations covenant.

Leaders here said that they expected the President to oppose it on three grounds:

- (1) That it would necessarily involve the separation of the treaty and the covenant.
- (2) That it would cause great delay in getting the League under way.
- (3) That it is wholly unnecessary because the people have the means for the expression of their views to Congress on the League of Nations and they have exercised these means. Congress on the League of Nations and have exercised these means.

### Turn in Red Cross Work.

All persons working on knitting garments for the Red Cross are requested to finish them immediately and send them to the Red Cross rooms in the Thilo Building the last of this week or the first of next. A Red Cross shipment is to be made soon.

## THE CALENDAR

Free exhibitions of pictures will be held each day in the faculty room of the University Library, by Prof. J. S. Ankeney, until May 12.

May 12, 13 and 14.—Convention of Funeral Directors Association.

May 14.—Special School Levy Election.

May 17.—Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra concert.

May 24.—Commencement Exercises at Columbia High School.

### GYM PIANO FAILS TO PERFORM

But Fifteen Minutes Sees New Instrument Ready for Banquet.

When time came for the opening of the doors at Rothwell Gymnasium at the Made-In-St. Louis banquet Wednesday night the orchestra was "all set" to break forth in the opening strains. But the ancient piano at the gym refused to perform. An S. O. S. call went to the Taylor music store. Although it was after closing hours, a member of the firm went to the store to pick out a piano. The Hallett Transfer Company rushed a truck and men from the Wabash station. The piano was in the gymnasium ready for the orchestra in fifteen minutes.

### New Sport to Pick Off Explosions.

LONDON, April 15 (by mail).—Local naval authorities, to rid home waters of the great drifting mines, may now supply rifles free to competent applicants who wish to enjoy the sport of "picking off" great explosions.

### Play Reading Club Meets Monday.

The Play Reading Club will meet Monday evening in the Faculty Room of the Library Building.

### BALD EAGLE FLYING CLUB

Lock Haven, Pa.

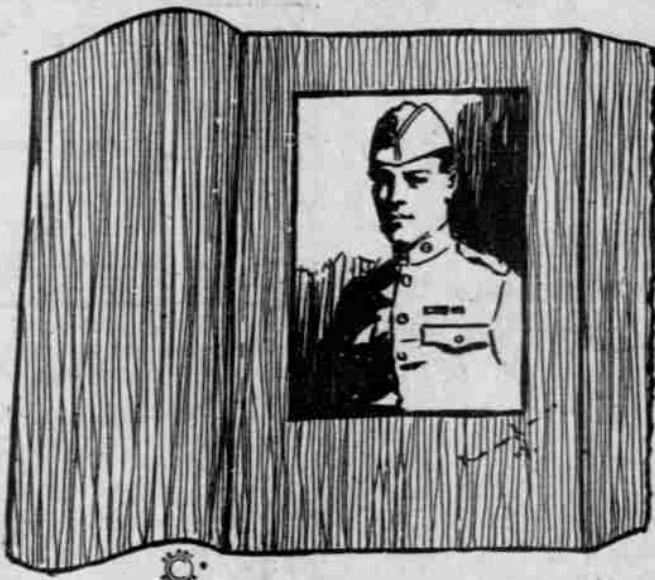
Best ex-army instructors; 15 to 20 minutes flying each day; theory of flight; instruction on motors; gunnery; wireless; instruments; compass; map reading; rigging, etc. Recreation, swimming, canoeing, wrestling, boxing, etc. Tuition \$500, which includes everything. Begins July 5 and lasts two months.



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## Don't Forget Your Mother

In the hustle and bustle of the modern business world we are apt to be forgetful and neglectful about writing home to Mother, that "Best Friend of All."

Sunday, May 11, Is Mother's Day

remember her by sending her a card, it will gladden her heart and yours too. We have a splendidly appropriate line of

"Mother Cards"

both in the plain and the engraved.

Send one today

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## BROADWAY ODEON MATINEE TODAY 2:30, NIGHT 7:30

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY LAST NIGHT,  
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MORAL:—IF YOU INTEND SEEING MICKEY (AND YOU DO INTEND TO SEE MICKEY) COME EARLY—AND SEE THE PICTURE YOU WILL NEVER FORGET, "MICKEY."

Today and Tomorrow, Matinee and Night.

Admission: Children 25c, Adults 35c, Plus War Tax